Ghana - Ghana Living Standards Survey 5+

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Overview

Identification

COUNTRY
Ghana

EVALUATION TITLE
Ghana Living Standards Survey 5+

ID NUMBER
DDI-MCC-GHA-ISSER-2009-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Anonymized dataset for public distribution

Overview

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Households

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture and Irrigation	MCC Sector	
Gender	MCC Sector	

KEYWORDS
Ghana, household survey

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
23 districts in the Northern Agriculture Zone (Northern Region), the Afram Basin Zone (Ashanti and Eastern regions), and the Southern Horticultural Belt (South-East Coastal Plains).

UNIVERSE
Households in 23 districts in the Northern Agriculture Zone (Northern Region), the Afram Basin Zone (Ashanti and Eastern regions), and the Southern Horticultural Belt (South-East Coastal Plains).

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research	University of Ghana

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Metadata Producer

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2014-03-05

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 1.0 (March 2014). This is the first version of the document.

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-MCC-GHA-ISSER-2009-v01

MCC Compact and Program

COMPACT OR THRESHOLD
Ghana

PROGRAM
The GLSS5+ is to provide information on patterns of household consumption and expenditure at a greater level of disaggregation and to provide the baseline information to support long-term monitoring of the MiDA program. This information was intended to help ISSER and other institutions to track the long-term evolution of living standards and economic opportunities in Ghana.

MCC SECTOR
Agriculture and Irrigation (Ag & Irr)

PROGRAM LOGIC
There are two main program objectives which will form the basis for the achievement of the overall program goals. These are: to increase the production and productivity of high-value cash and food crops and to enhance the competitiveness of high-valued cash and food crops in local and international markets. Three projects in the area of agriculture, transportation and rural development form the basis for the achievement of the program objectives. The projects will operate essentially in 23 districts in the Northern Agriculture Zone (Northern Region), the Afram Basin Zone (Ashanti and Eastern regions), and the Southern Horticultural Belt (South-East Coastal Plains). About 230,000 individuals are expected to benefit directly from the Compact interventions while about 1,000,000 people are expected to obtain indirect benefits.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS
The Compact targeted households in the 23 districts in the Northern Agriculture Zone (Northern Region), the Afram Basin Zone (Ashanti and Eastern regions), and the Southern Horticultural Belt (South-East Coastal Plains).

Sampling

Study Population

Households in 23 districts in the Northern Agriculture Zone (Northern Region), the Afram Basin Zone (Ashanti and Eastern regions), and the Southern Horticultural Belt (South-East Coastal Plains).

Sampling Procedure

A two-stage sample design was used for the survey. The first stage involved selecting sample points or clusters from an updated master sampling frame constructed from the 2000 Ghana Population and Housing Census in the second half of 2007. A total of 621 clusters (census enumeration areas) were selected from the master sampling frame. The clusters were selected using systematic sampling with probability proportional to size. A complete household listing second stage selection of households.

The second stage of selection involved the systematic sampling of 15 of the households listed in each cluster. The primary objectives of the second stage of selection were to ensure adequate numbers of completed individual interviews to provide estimates for key indicators with acceptable precision at the district level. Other sampling objectives were to facilitate manageable interviewer workload within each sample area and to reduce the effects of intra-class correlation within a sample area on the variance of the survey estimates.

Deviations from Sample Design

The survey used the district boundary lines existing in 2008.

Weighting

Since the design is not self-weighting, household sample weights were computed and applied for the estimation of the survey results. This was to facilitate estimation of the true contribution of each selected cluster in the sample.

Questionnaires

Overview

In-depth data were collected on the following key elements of socio-economic life using two sets of questionnaires, namely a household questionnaire and a community questionnaire, in addition to the use of geographic position system units (GPS) to measure coordinates representing location of households, community facilities and farm sizes:

• Demographic Characteristics
• Education and Skills / Training
• Health and Fertility Behavior
• Employment and Time Use
• Housing and Housing Conditions
• Land Ownership and Land Transactions
• Agriculture
• Prices of Consumer Items
• Non-farm Household Enterprises; and
• Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Ghana Statistical Service	GSS	Government of Ghana

Supervision

Twenty-five teams were involved in the data collection, 23 of which were actually working in each cycle of the survey. Each of the teams was made up of a Supervisor, a Senior Interviewer, four Interviewers and a Driver. A number of supervisory teams from ISSER and GSS visited the field at regular intervals to assess progress of work and reshaped the direction of the survey.

Data Processing

Other Processing

The processing of the survey data began shortly after the fieldwork commenced. Completed questionnaires were returned periodically from the field to the GSS office in Accra, where they were edited by office editors and entered by data entry personnel who were specially trained for this task. Data were entered using CSPro version 3.3. All data were entered twice (100 percent verification). The concurrent processing of the data was to serve as a distinct advantage for data quality, because GSS could have had the opportunity to advise field teams of problems detected during data entry. However, administrative and logistical challenges prevented the team from making full use of this opportunity and it eventually led to several weeks of unanticipated post-entry editing.

Data Appraisal

No content available